Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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REICH'S FORCES ALL PREPARED ON WEST FRONT

Marshal Rommel Voices Confidence After Visiting German Defenses Last Week

CONFERS WITH RUNDSTEDT

Kesselring Stresses Common March to Victory in Interview Given Asahi Scribe

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—Concerning Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's recent tour of inspection of the German defenses in western Europe, the German authorities declared as follows this afternoon:

"Field-Marshal Rommel inspected the defenses in western Europe last week after exchanging detailed opinions with Field-Marshal Gred von Rundstedt. As a result he is certain that German preparations for battle are now absolutely complete. After inspecting in detail the military establishments built with high technical ability he held several conferences with the commanders of the various districts."

Kesselring Interviewed

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ROME, December 25.—This correspondent had the opportunity of seeing Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Expeditionary Army, Navy and Air Forces in the Italian Region, at his field headquarters. I accompanied Colonel Ishige of the Military Attache Room of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. This copy of your correspondent was submitted to the personal inspection of Field-Marshal Kesselring, who was kind enough to go through it and to correct it.

Where the German headquarters is is not at my liberty to say. What is allowed to be said is the fact that the internal communications connection is in perfect condition. From there liaison can be effected with the foremost firing line, Berlin and many other places where the German forces are stationed.

When your correspondent was given permission to see the celebrated German General, he imagined as if the headquarters were in a solid cavern. His imagination, however, was disillusioned, when he was introduced into a rude room flanked by wood planks. In a small room four and a half mats wide sat Field-Marshal Kesselring, a man of imposing appearance, looking over a map with markings in red and blue ink. The Field-Marshal wore service uniform at the time he was Commander in Chief of the Reich Air Corps in the Mediterranean. He looked simple.

Japan's Thanks Pressed

When your correspondent entered the room, ushered in by a German officer, Field-Marshal Kesselring stood up placing his glasses on the map. Your correspondent at first addressed to the Field Marshal the great thanks of the entire Japanese nation for the brave fighting of the German forces in Italy with particular reference to the fact that the main battlefield for Germany to annihilate the American and British forces is nothing but the Italian front. To this Field-Marshal Kesselring nodded and began to speak calmly as follows:

"A series of Japan's great victories in the southwestern Pacific at a time when Japan in concert with Germany is engaged in the titanic war with the United States and Britain enlivens the fighting spirit of the German forces and gives a very pleasant impression to them and the German people. Whenever we receive such gladsome news, we are led to believe it our duty to beat the American and British forces as far as possible on the Italian front and also to believe that by so doing we can directly support Japan, who is Germany's Ally.

"It is the greatest glory of the German soldiers that they can engage in the war of justice for the annihilation of America and Britain in concert with their brother country, Japan. I hope the Italian people will see closely how the Japanese and German peoples are perfectly cooperating in the fulfilment of the invariable Alliance in spite of the treachery of the Badoglio regime. I believe that the Italian people have been led to be conscious of the need of fighting out the war in concert with Japan and Germany, as they have witnessed the development of

(Continued on Page 2)

German Army, Navy Use Long Range Guns To Pound Dover, Deal

Domei

BERLIN, December 27.—Long range guns of the German army and navy on Thursday night subjected to effective bombardment the cities of Dover, Deal and Folkstone on the southwestern coast of England, the German authorities announced.

ENEMY VESSEL HIT IN CHITTAGONG RAID

Japanese Airmen Also Smash Harbor Facilities in India; Down 8 Warplanes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, December 28.—A 5,000-ton enemy transport anchored in Chittagong harbor, India, received direct hits and was set ablaze by Japanese raiders while harbor facilities and a group of warehouses were blasted, when crack Units of the Japanese Army Air Force in Burma in large fighter-bomber formations on December 26 carried out the second raid on Chittagong since the close of the rainy season.

In a fierce aerial engagement with 20-odd enemy fighters, Japanese Wild Eagles shot down seven Spitfires (one unconfirmed) and one North American P 51.

The loss on the Japanese side was three planes self-blasted.

Admits Japanese Bombing

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—A formation of Japanese bombers escorted by fighters carried out a bombing raid on Chittagong at dawn yesterday, reports a New Delhi dispatch.

Calcutta Raid Described

By MANJU TAKAYANAGI
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—The enemy's counter-offensive maneuvers on the Indo-Burmese border to recapture the Burma Route were nipped in the bud by the devastating raid on Calcutta by our Japanese Navy and Army Combined Air Forces on December 5.

The night before the raid was to be launched, Commander of the Attack Unit Sub-Lieutenant I., warning me of the dangers we would encounter in aerial combats, said to me: "Do you really care to come with us? You know, we cannot expect all of our planes to return safely to our base." Thanking him for his kindness in acquainting me with the particulars about aerial operations, I refused his kind suggestion of staying out of the proposed aerial attack.

The crew members of the plane on which I was to board were all very young. I could easily guess that they were just out of the Juvenile Aviation School. Wearing Rising Sun flags around their foreheads, they looked very determined.

Just before the planes took off, the Commander said to his subordinate fliers: "I will be with you. I wish you all luck and success." I rather expected him to give some lengthy instructions, but nothing more was said. The young fliers seemed to take their Commander's words to heart.

"It is a most suitable day for attacking the enemy position—so fine and cloudless. I can predict that our expedition will succeed," said Sub-Lieutenant I., thus encouraging the young pilots before they hopped off. No tension or anxiety was visible on the faces of the fliers. They all looked calm and self-composed.

A piece of paper on which was written: "After two and a half hours we will reach the enemy's position," was handed to me by the scout who was on the same plane with me.

The sky was a bright blue. The sun was scorchingly hot. Below our eyes, puffs of clouds were seen wafting through the air. We were then cutting across the Bay of Bengal.

All of a sudden a buzzer was sounded. I realized then that we had reached our destination. Looking down I found the whole area

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NOTICE

Starting today the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times will suspend publication until January 4, due to the New Year Holidays. The Morning Edition will be issued as usual except on January 3.

ASSEMBLY AIMS SPUR ASIA, SAYS THAI DELEGATE

Prince Wan Recalls Epochal Meeting at Banquet Given By Tsubokami

HAILS JOINT DECLARATION

Stresses Fact That Thailand Has Renewed Pledge to Win Final Victory

Domei

BANGKOK, December 28.—Conviction that the basic principles enunciated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration are a source of new vitality to the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Asia for the prosecution of their common war was voiced by His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon. He stressed this fact on his address at the banquet given by Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami at his official residence yesterday in honor of the Thai delegation to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Pointing to the family-like atmosphere in which the Assembly was held, Prince Wan declared that, under the Joint Declaration, Thailand has pledged anew to fulfil her role in the prosecution of the war and the construction of Greater East Asia.

Prince Wan's address, in gist, follows:

"The Japanese Government gave a hearty welcome to the delegates from the various countries in East Asia attending the epochal Assembly and strove for the furtherance of cordiality among them.

"I had an opportunity to confer personally with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other members of the Japanese Cabinet and also with the other delegates, and we all felt trust and common consciousness even stronger than those among brothers.

"The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations marks an epoch in the history of international conferences. The Assembly was held in the atmosphere of a family conference, with the delegates making frank expressions of the ideals and aspirations of their respective nations.

"The basic principles enunciated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration are a source of new vitality to the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Asia for the prosecution of their common war.

"Under this Declaration, Thailand, an ally of Japan, has pledged anew to fulfil her role in the prosecution of the war and in the building up of Greater East Asia.

"Unfortunately, I was not in the best of health during the trip. I, for one, would not regret sacrificing my life for the attainment of our common noble ideal.

"I pray that Japan, her allies and the Axis nations may win ultimate victory so that permanent prosperity, founded on the principles enunciated in the Joint Declaration, may be established and durable world peace attained."

INDONESIANS SEEN INSPIRED

Celebes Inhabitants Keen to Assume Full Defense Duties

Domei

MENADO, December 26.—The 1,500,000 Indonesians residing in northern Celebes, availing themselves of their participation in administrative activities as well as the issuance of the Joint Declaration by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, are ardently offering their active cooperation with the Japanese. In order to tighten the defense of the nation, many joined the Defense Corps, while some prominent people recently visited the Japanese authorities and requested the latter to let them assume positive responsibility in the defense of the island.

It is further reported that the Japanese authorities, greatly moved by the sincere and enthusiastic attitude of the Indonesians, will take proper measures complying with the request.

Artillery School Graduation

The graduation ceremony of the Army Heavy Artillery School was held Monday at Chiba. Cadet Junji Sakui who has graduated with honors was awarded a prize of the Inspector-General of Military Education.

Bigger Losses Seen for America In Costly Isle-Hopping Strategy

Military Commentator Eliot Describes Formidable Japanese Defense Positions on Gilberts, Says Blockhouses Were Hard to Reduce

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—In a lengthy review of the American operations against Tawara Island of the Gilberts, Major George Fielding Eliot, the New York Herald Tribune's military commentator, emphasized the inevitability of heavy losses in assaulting such small well-defended islands and predicted even heavier casualties in store for the American armed forces as they move northward, according to a New York dispatch.

Eliot said that all Japanese guns were well camouflaged, with shell-proof covers nearby for gun crews and all defensive positions were connected with protected communication lines. Between the edges of the islands and the blockhouses, he said, the Japanese had constructed tank traps which were wide ditches with steep sides being well covered by the fire of machine guns and automatic guns.

Continuing, Eliot said that barbed-wire entanglements had been placed in the shallow water between the shore and the beach, and along the south coast the Japanese had constructed barriers of ferro-concrete pyramids, barely visible at high tide and sufficiently close together to prevent landing craft and amphibian tanks from passing.

Moreover, he said that the blockhouses had walls many feet thick, and, as they were buried in coral rock, they presented very poor targets.

The task force which attacked the Gilbert islands included battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, small craft and auxiliaries with attached and supporting aircraft, plus the amphibian corps consisting of the second marine corps, a division of the 27th army and other troops, Eliot added.

Moreover, he continued, it is reported that over 1,000 planes had participated in the operations including long-range army and navy planes operating from island bases. However, he lamented, they were unable to destroy the stronger Japanese defenses.

Eliot said that the most skilful Japanese engineering multiplied the task of silencing the blockhouses. In conclusion, he declared that every defense position was divided into compartments so that hand grenades or shells had to be poured into each compartment to kill all the defenders.

TERRORISTIC RAIDS ON REICH CITIES FAIL

Only Engender German Hatred Of Enemy: British Also Fear Retaliation

By MASAMI SAITO,
Domei Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, December 26.—The constantly increasing terroristic Anglo-American air raids on Germany have not been encouraging from the British point of view. Terrible devastation in Berlin and other big cities subjected to bombings have only increased German cohesion and will of resistance, and in addition have engendered their hate of the enemy hitherto comparably unknown to German minds.

Nor has the enemy's aim of smashing German war industry's capacity been fulfilled. War industries like the German industries in general have now been decentralized to a large extent. This means that the cost of bombing attacks is growing while the results are proportionately diminishing.

The same is true of means of communications, since the Germans have built up a swift, efficient and systematic organization to repair damages to communication facilities.

The only appreciable effect that the Anglo-American raids can have is on the population—relocation of populations in big cities and towns.

(Continued on Page 2)

CENSUS IN FEBRUARY DECIDED BY CABINET

Two Measures to Increase Food Output and Small Holders Also Approved

A census of the population of Japan Proper is to be taken at midnight on February 21, 1944 in accordance with Article 1 of the Resources Investigation Law. This decision was reached at the Cabinet council held on Tuesday.

The action followed explanations by Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who expressed the need of taking a census to determine the exact number of people in Japan Proper, including Karafuto, the last one being taken on October 1, 1940. He explained that there has been some shifting of people in Japan Proper since the last census was taken and that an exact knowledge of the population in various districts was necessary to work out different national plans. He expressed the hope that the work of tabulating the returns would be finished by the end of March.

Two more important measures designed to achieve complete self-sufficiency in foodstuffs were approved by the Cabinet at the regular session held on Tuesday.

One is to strengthen the self-suffi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, December 29, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Roosevelt's Propaganda Speech

YOMIURI-HOCHI—President Roosevelt's radio speech from his Hyde Park residence on Christmas eve was his Christmas greeting to the American forces on the front and, at the same time, a propaganda stunt. It was at once encouragement and exhortation to the American and other anti-Axis forces to be prepared for even greater sacrifices. At the same time, it was an address to the malefactory elements in the Axis-occupied areas, or the so-called "invisible friends" of the anti-Axis camp. Through the speech President Roosevelt sought to disturb the home front of the Axis countries. The speech cannot be lightly dismissed as one of Roosevelt's seasonal utterances or brags.

Our nation is fully aware that the war situation has entered a decisive stage. Prepared against all contingencies, they are devoting their total strength to the increased production of the arms which are urgently required. There is no reason at all why we should accept at face value Roosevelt's utterances regarding the American military strength, the decisions of the Cairo and Teheran Conferences or the anti-Axis war policies. Roosevelt's braggadocio, therefore, is bound to fall to the ground.

What should be noted, however, in his latest address is that it is very different in character from his past speeches. His latest speech has taken on concrete and active character. That he promised the launching of a large-scale offensive and implied its direction must not be slighted in view of the various existing conditions.

His cautiousness in letting Congress go into recess without giving them a report which they had been waiting for, the censoring of news in regard to the second front, his warning that losses several times greater had to be expected, his demand that the people prepare themselves for a long war, all form a new and drastic departure from Roosevelt's past speeches.

Viewing the present situation in the world war it is clear that America and Britain are faced with the necessity of intensifying their counter-offensives in the Pacific simultaneously with their launching of a second front in Europe.

The American counter-offensive operations must be further intensified in order to quieten the American people who have been grumbling about the European situation and also in order to keep alive the active cooperation of Chungking and the British in the Pacific.

KEY STRUCTURE IN ARMS OFFICE MADE PERFECT

General-Direction for Aviation Ordnance Will Boost Plane Production Greatly

TO PROPEL MASS OUTPUT

One of Government's Biggest Administrative Units—Personnel From Army, Navy

The Munitions Ministry has perfected the structure of its General Direction for Aviation Ordnance, the key organization of the Ministry, with the transfer of official business affairs to it from the Army and Navy, it was announced on Tuesday.

As a result, Japan's aircraft industrial capacity will be displayed to the fullest extent following the unification of policy of guidance and supervision of all airplane plants. A phenomenal increase in aircraft production is expected to be realized. All the necessary items connected with the mass production of airplanes with reference to the production of materials, electricity supply, transportation and labor services will be propelled.

The General-Direction has been organized on the basis of one secretariat, five bureaus and 21 sections, one of the largest administrative units of the Government. The majority of the officials are either army or navy officers, who in perfect coordination are expected to develop the structure in the most perfect working order.

One of the most noteworthy facts in connection with the new structure is the establishment of the torpedo plane sub-section in the discharge-explosion section in the Second Bureau.

The extensive structure and personnel of the General Direction, which comes under the direct supervision of the Munitions Minister, follow: Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo is Director-General of the General-Direction. Under the General Direction are the General Affairs Bureau, headed by Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi; the First Bureau, headed by Major General Sadanori Harada; the Second Bureau, headed by Rear-Admiral Rikizo Tada; the Third Bureau, headed by Rear-Admiral Yoshio Kubota; and the Fourth Bureau, headed by Intendant Major-General Teru Ota.

Details Explained

Going into details, the General Affairs Bureau consists of the secretariat, headed by Major Shiro Nagashima; the general affairs section, headed by Colonel Yuzo Matsushita; the control section, headed by Captain Toshihiko Odawara of the Navy; the technical section, headed concurrently by Captain Odawara; the service and traffic section, headed by Colonel Senzaburo Kokubo; and the efficiency section, headed by Kunio Okabe.

The First Bureau consists of the fuselage section, headed by Lieutenant Commander Tamotsu Atobe, and the motor section, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ki Shimizu.

The Second Bureau consists of the electric machinery section, headed by Captain Tatsuhiko Honda of the Navy; the discharge-explosion section, headed by Colonel Masaaki Shinoo; the measurement and optics section, headed by Captain Yumio Kasai of the Navy; and the aircraft materials section, headed by Colonel Shinichiro Kaneshige.

The Third Bureau consists of the materials section, headed by Colonel Ryoitsu Mabuchi; the machinery section with no head for the time being; the iron and steel section, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshio Shimomura; the alloys section, headed by Captain Koi Kawamura of the Navy; the chemical section, headed by Captain Yoshitaka Kirino of the Navy; and the timber section, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Masao Ikeda.

The Fourth Bureau consists of the payment section, headed by Paymaster-Captain Takehiko Iwasaki; the first contract section, headed by Intendant-Colonel Shimojiro Nishiyama; the second contract section, headed by Paymaster-Captain Takeo Ohashi; and the equipment section, headed by Intendant-Colonel Seizo Uchida.

NIPPON NAVAL AIR UNITS BLAST 2 FOE CRUISERS, 9 OTHER CRAFT IN TWO DAYS OFF NEW BRITAIN

Japanese Army Eagles Blow Up Foe Airfield In Kwangsi Province

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA FRONT, December 27.—A formation of bombers and fighters of our Army Air Force yesterday effectively raided the enemy airfield at Nanning, Kwangsi Province. Hangars and barracks were blasted and fires were started at three points in the enemy target areas. All our raiders returned to their base safely.

NAVY AIRMEN BLAST MAKIN, TARAWA FOE

Runways, Military Installations Smashed; 8 Raiders Downed Over Buin

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 28.—Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Navy Force surprise-raided the enemy airfields as well as the military establishments on Makin and Tarawa Islands in four attacks from the late night of December 24 to the daybreak of December 25.

Defying the furious anti-aircraft batteries of the enemy, the Japanese raiders successfully blasted the runways and 10-odd enemy installations. They also caused a big explosion in one place and set ablaze five other places. After observing columns of flames shooting up high in the air, all the Japanese planes except one machine returned triumphantly.

Loses 8 Planes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 28.—Eight enemy deck bombers were shot down by the Japanese Garrison Forces over Buin in Bougainville Island when 75 of them came attacking the area on the morning of December 25. No damage was suffered by our side.

3 Raiders Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 28.—Imperial Naval Air Units shot down three enemy planes in a severe aerial combat with a formation of about 20 enemy bombers and fighters, consisting of B-24's and P-38's, at Mille Island in the Marshall Group on the morning of December 24 when the enemy raiders attempted to attack the Island. In this engagement, one Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Taroa Attacker Destroyed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 28.—A formation of nine enemy B-24 bombers attempted to attack Taroa Island in the Marshall Islands on the afternoon of December 24. Imperial Naval Air Units immediately rose to challenge them and shot down one of them. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Downed Over Kuczyerin

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE MID-PACIFIC, December 28.—An enemy B-24 was shot down over Kuczyerin Island in the Marshall Group by Japanese Ground Units garrisoned there when 18 enemy bombers attacked the Island on the morning of December 24. The Japanese suffered only slight damage.

Late Mitsui Honored

The late Mr. Motonosuke Mitsui, who died on December 19, had his Court Rank posthumously raised by one grade to the Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank on Tuesday. He was auditor of the Japan Industrial Club and one of the heads of the 11 Mitsui families.

Inherits Marquis Title

Naoyasu Nabeshima on Tuesday was permitted by the Imperial Household Department to inherit the title of marquis following the recent death of his father Marquis Naoharu Nabeshima.

Severe Fighting Going On at Cape Gloucester Where Enemy Lands

61 PLANES DOWNED

20 Destroyed Over Borgen Bay, 18 Over Cape Merkus and 23 Over Rabaul

Imperial Naval Air Units struck heavy blows at the enemy on December 26 and 27 in the New Britain area sinking two cruisers, four transports, two torpedo boats, heavily damaging three large transports, the sinking of which was believed certain, and shooting down 61 planes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Tuesday.

Two large enemy cruisers and two large transports were sunk by our Naval Wild Eagles when they made a surprise attack on an enemy convoy in Borgen Bay at noon on December 26, the communique revealed. They also destroyed three other large transports, the sinking of which was believed certain, and shot down 20 foe aircraft, including five probables, in the same engagement. Our losses were 17 planes which failed to return.

Two special enemy transports fully laden with troops and two torpedo boats were sent to the bottom by our Naval aces early on the morning of December 27 in their attack on enemy vessels off Cape Merkus. They also shot down 18 enemy planes and caused fires in three places in their sweep on the enemy positions in the same area. Seven of our planes failed to return.

23 Planes Downed

The other 23 enemy planes, including eight probables, were downed by the Imperial Air Units when they intercepted about 50 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul on the morning of December 27, the communique revealed.

Severe fighting is now going on between our Garrison Forces and enemy troops which landed on the east and west coast of Cape Gloucester, New Britain, since December 26, the same communique said.

The communique follows:

"1. Our Garrison Forces intercepted and attacked the enemy which landed on the east and west coast of Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island since December 26, and are now engaging in severe fighting.

"2. Imperial Naval Air Units at noon on December 26 surprise-raided an enemy convoy in Borgen Bay and obtained the following war results:

"Sunk:
Two large cruisers.
Two large transports.
"Damaged:
Three large transports (their sinking is almost certain).
"Shot down:
Twenty planes (whereof five unconfirmed).
"Loss on our side:
Seventeen planes not yet returned.

"3. Imperial Naval Air Units early on the morning of December 27 attacked enemy vessels as well as the positions in the vicinity of Cape Merkus and obtained the following war results:

"Sunk:
Two special transports (fully laden with troops).
Two torpedo boats.
"Shot down:
Eighteen planes (whereof four unconfirmed).
"Blasted and set ablaze:
Three places.
"Loss on our side:
Seven planes not yet returned.

"4. On the morning of December 27 Imperial Naval Air Units intercepted and attacked about 50 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul and shot down 23 of them (whereof eight unconfirmed).
"Loss on our side:
Six planes not yet returned."

Ogawa Reaches Rangoon

Domei

RANGOON, December 28.—Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, highest adviser to the Burmese Government, arrived here this morning. He was greeted at the airfield by Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, Vice-Premier Thakin Mya and many other prominent persons.

ARMY DOCTORS PLAY VITAL ROLE IN WAR

Keep Death Rate at Minimum —Cure Cases Which Would Baffle Foe

Japanese medical science in the military field has advanced to such a stage that there has been but few totally disabled veterans of the war. This fact has astounded the world because many cases of almost miraculous cures which are beyond the skill and ability of enemy medical doctors, have been made, according to the Mainichi.

With furious battles being fought in the Solomons, New Guinea, Burma, China and in the furthest Japanese outpost in the north—the unhealthiest places on earth—the duties of the Imperial Army and Navy Medical Corps have become heavier. Still, the records made by the Japanese field doctors were not marred during the second year of the war.

The criterion for judging the success of Japanese medical science in wartime is made by comparing the number of those suffering from various diseases or wounds on the battlefronts with the number of deaths due to sickness or wounds as well as with those patients given honorable discharge papers.

The development of munitions directly affects the results attained by the field medical corps. Sometimes those killed by bombs or heavy-caliber shells are said to exceed the number of wounded. Often, the soldiers are wounded so badly by flying splinters that their bodies can hardly be patched up, but the medical corps carry on.

Considering the unhealthy environments and conditions on the far-flung battle zones, the number of cases suffering from diseases among the Japanese troops at present is said to be 2.47 per 1,000 soldiers a day. This figure is extremely low and compares favorably with the number given for the five-year period starting 1926, which was 2.41 per 1,000 soldiers a day. Going back a little further we find the number of sick cases reported per 1,000 men each day is revealed as follows:

Sino-Japanese War	2.545
Russo-Japanese War	3.56
Siberian Expedition	3.033
Manchurian Incident	1.835
China Affair	3.135
Current War	2.470

The death rate attributable to diseases or illness in the current war is 0.70 per 1,000 soldiers a day, and this figure is much less than one-half the number of those who were killed on the various battlefields.

The outstanding results attained by the Japanese medical authorities for advancement in field surgery and medicine is clearly illustrated by the figures given below, which reveal the number of deaths per 1,000 men due to diseases. A table of comparison follows:

Sino-Japanese War	13.8
Russo-Japanese War	2.45
Siberian Expedition	0.84
Manchurian Incident	0.74
Current War	0.70

The percentage of cases cured can be increased if the figures of those patients still under treatment are added to the above list but, as they are unavailable, they will be disregarded; and only the number of wounded given honorable discharge from military hospitals as cured will be given.

The following figures reveal the percentage of those seriously wounded or sick soldiers leaving military hospitals as cured in the past.

Sino-Japanese War	48.7
Russo-Japanese War	55.7
Siberian Expedition	74.5
Manchurian Incident	81.4
Current War	82.9

These figures reveal the high rate of recovery attained by Japanese Army and Navy medical officers for treating and overcoming untold difficulties before their patients are restored to sound health. It also reveals that their medical equipments are peerless.

The remarkable progress made by Japanese medical corps in recent years is due to the system of treatment which leaves little to be desired in actual warfare.

Troops stricken with deadly diseases or serious wounds are immediately taken to first-aid centers, then transferred to various medical centers for further treatment. If they do not fully recover by this time, they are sent to military hospitals in Japan where the final and most advanced medical treatment is given.

Most patients recover after staying at these military hospitals and even those who have lost some portion of their anatomy have been able to return to the battlefield, or carry on actively in different fields of activities on the home front.

Wonderful results have also been obtained in the treatment of various tropical diseases by the field medical corps of the Imperial Forces. Malaria, dengue fever, dysentery, cholera, internal and external hemorrhage caused by an infectious disease, meningitis caused by certain forest ticks; all of these diseases have been placed under control by Japanese field doctors.

Perfect liaison is maintained between the various branches of the medical corps so that the most effective treatment for various diseases can be decided on, thus greatly reducing the suffering of the patients, and preventing any decrease in the fighting strength of the Imperial Force.

Shanghai and Rome Commence Service To Handle Telegrams

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 27.—The International Cable Service between Shanghai and Rome, which had been interrupted since September 7, will be resumed as result of an agreement concluded recently. Negotiations had been in progress since the creation of the Socialist Republic of Italy under Premier Benito Mussolini, and during deliberations leading to the liberation of Italian nationals here. For the time being, as the result of conditions in Italy, cables will be limited to official telegrams, press messages and messages addressed to districts north of Rome.

Enemy Vessel Hit In Chittagong Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

shrouded in a misty pale brown veil. Below the veil, land was visible. Innumerable streams were running in all directions. We were apparently flying over the delta at the mouth of the Ganges River.

Realizing that we were about to release destructive explosives, I could not help trembling. I felt cold, anticipating what was to ensue. It was exactly X hour and XX minutes. The two engines of our plane roared as the altimeter showed XX. Our plane headed for its objective with the utmost speed.

No anti-aircraft battery could be heard. I could imagine how the air raid siren must have been sounded throughout the city, driving the citizens into utter confusion and fear.

Below us was spread a delta, some 150 miles at the base, which clearly indicated the route leading to Calcutta. The delta was shrouded in a dark green color, but otherwise the entire area below us was tinged a brown hue. I then realized that it was autumn in the Calcutta area. Having lived for over a year in the Southern Regions where there is no change in climate throughout the year, I was greatly attracted by this autumnal view. In the meantime, the whole of Calcutta and a large marsh on the right came into sight.

Suddenly I bumped against the ceiling of the plane. The next minute I bounced down on the seat. It was so sudden that I became dizzy. As soon as I came to myself, I saw five enemy Hawkers and Hurricanes which were opening fire directly on our plane. Three of our comrade fighter planes then pierced into the enemy like arrows. The enemy planes immediately changed their positions, skimming past our plane as they gained altitude.

The enemy's third plane was seen writhing in agony as it hurried down to its doom. There was hardly time to photograph the agony of this doomed plane. This plane was immediately followed by the fourth which was enveloped in gorgeous flames of scarlet and purple. The aerial duels had continued for XX minutes when the pilot suddenly patted me with his right hand, signalling that the attack would commence.

The Kidderpore Dock on the Ganges River was the target of our attack that day. Large and small vessels, over 20 in number, were sheltered by the dock. The pier was lined on both sides with great godowns which were apparently packed with munitions and other war materials. It was our mission to reduce this dock to ashes.

Suddenly I felt a great shock. I realized that the enemy anti-aircraft batteries had begun to roar in action. Our plane maintained X thousand meters altitude, exactly the right altitude for launching a bombing attack. Breaking through a net of fire, the plane swooped down, releasing deadly bombs. As soon as the bombs reached their destination, the whole dock burst into flames.

A transport of the 10,000-ton-class was seen spurting fire, while four other vessels anchored at the dock were enveloped in flames. Four planes on the pier were also set on fire.

Suddenly our plane lowered its right wing and began to go down. I took it for granted that it had been hit. Black and white balls of smoke from the enemy anti-aircraft batteries were skimming past our plane. I looked at First-Class Flight Petty Officer S. and found myself. The plane then lowered the other wing, evidently maneuvering to evade the anti-aircraft fire. All our comrade planes maintained perfect formation.

Seeing all the Hurricanes downed by our Japanese fighters, the enemy opened all his anti-aircraft guns, sending out streams of bullets. When I saw all the Japanese planes of the Attack Unit maintaining perfect formation, calmness returned to me. The P-31's which are much vaunted for their superior quality did not hop off to attack us. They evidently feared our fighters which they dubbed "Messengers from Hell." The Hurricanes which had responded to our challenge were all sent to their inevitable doom. Thus did the British Air Forces disclose its cowardice and misery before the eyes of the Indians.

"Indian friends, liberate yourselves from the oppressing hands of the British!" I called out to the people as our Japanese planes again flew over the Bay of Bengal on their return trip.

CHANGED STRATEGY OF ANTI-AXIS SEEN

Big Departure at Teheran From Casablanca Formula Seen From Roosevelt Speech

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—That American President Franklin Roosevelt in his Christmas speech did not touch upon the so-called Casablanca formula of demanding the unconditional surrender of the Axis is being interpreted here as indicating that a big change in the anti-Axis political strategy was made at the Teheran Conference and that the empty theory of the Anglo-American Governments was forced to bow before the realistic policy of the Soviet Government.

During the course of his speech, however, Roosevelt again counted his unhatched chickens when he declared, "Marshal Josef Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and I agreed at the Teheran Conference that it was necessary to take away military power from the German people and never again to give them the chance of recovering that power. It is necessary to get rid of the idea that the Germans are a leading race." Observers are of the opinion that a new propaganda offensive aimed at alienating the German people from the National Socialist Party was started by Roosevelt's speech.

Acknowledging that the anti-Axis formula has been changed, Hanson Baldwin, commentator of the New York Times declared on Sunday, "It has been revealed by Roosevelt's speech that the Casablanca Conference's demand for an unconditional surrender has been somewhat revised. The way the Soviet Government thinks in regard to peace with the German people and the way the Americans think has at least been harmonized to a degree. But it is unknown whether or not such a way of thinking is in agreement with that of the British Government."

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE BODY MOVES ITS HEADQUARTERS

New Office to Be Inaugurated On January 1 With Special Ceremony

The central office of the Indian Independence League in Japan (The Nippon Territorial Committee) has been moved from Sanno Hotel to a permanent office at No. 5 Tameike, Akasaka-ku. Telephone numbers are Akasaka (48) 0595 and 0596.

The inaugural ceremony of the new office will be held at the new premises on January 1 when the activities of the new office will be formally inaugurated. This office will represent the Headquarters of the Indian Independence League in East Asia which is at present located at Shonan. It will guide and control all the activities of the League's branches in Japan, while vigorously carrying on the Indian independence movement under the guidance and command of its supreme leader Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

TO REPEAT ROSARIO

Dai-Toa Company to Perform on January 4, 5

On January 4 and 5 repeat performances of the Dai-Toa Opera Company's first production, Madame Rosario, will be given at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda-ku.

The two performances on January 4, to be given under the auspices of the Dai-Toa Opera Company assisted by Satoji Nagai and Suyeo Hisajima, will be reserved exclusively for wounded soldiers and men on the industrial front, to whom 7,000 invitations have been extended.

The matinee on January 5, beginning from 12:30 p.m., is open to the public.

Retrocession Rites Of Chinese Property In Philippines Held

Domei

MANILA, December 28.—The ceremony marking the third retrocession by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to the Philippines of the property of formerly hostile Chinese was held at 10 a.m. yesterday. The property retroceded was that of eight Chinese who were formerly committee members of a hostile society and who were released in October. A warrant for the unsealing of the property in question was given to Wu Hsi-lai, President of the local Overseas Chinese Association, at the ceremony.

FILIPINO DOCTOR LAUDS MEDICINAL PLANT VALUE

Jacinto Avers Recent Medical Meeting Disclosed Many New Treatments

Domei

MANILA, December 27.—Commenting on the Greater East Asia Medical Conference held here from December 20 to 22, Dr. Carmela Jacinto, Secretary of the Philippine Medical Association, said, "I've learned more about native drugs during the three days of the confab than during the past three pre-war medical conventions combined."

He declared that as a result of this convention, the medicinal value of local plants has been brought to light for the first time. He added that among these plants are "Malungay" seeds containing two alkaloids, which react like Adrenalina, "Kankong" and "Kamatchile" and which yield considerable quantities of insulin, "Tuba" and "Kamotkamotehan" oil seeds that are good laxatives, and "Ampalaya" fruit seeds which possess "Worm power" in driving out intestinal parasites of the human body.

Dr. Jacinto lauded the two Japanese delegates, Dr. Keizo Nobeji, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, and Professor Ryojun Kinoshita, reserach worker of Osaka Imperial University, who delivered valuable lectures at the conference.

Census in February Decided by Cabinet

(Continued From Page 1)

ciency structure in food and the other is to accelerate the establishment of small holders.

These measures are closely connected with the plan approved at the Cabinet council on December 21 of setting up an organ in the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry and whose function will be to study ways and means of increasing the output of foodstuffs in Japan Proper, overseas territories and Manchoukuo.

The two plans were introduced to the Cabinet by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki. He explained that his Ministry had consulted the other Government offices concerned. He expressed the conviction that the enforcement of the measures would lead to a substantial increase in the production of foodstuffs enabling the country to achieve complete self-sufficiency in this direction.

The first mentioned step is also applicable to Manchoukuo, the plan calling for an increase in food output for both that country and Japan.

The second measure to increase the number of landed farmers in Japan is calculated to facilitate the change from tenant farmers so that there will soon be enough of the former to raise crops sufficient to meet the demand of the people in Japan Proper.

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FILIPINOS OBSERVING DAY TO HONOR RIZAL

Every City and Town Will Plant Fruit Trees on December 30

Domei

MANILA; December 27.—The first Rizal Day under the independent Philippines, will be observed on December 30 throughout the nation on a grand scale, according to reports from the provinces.

One of the features of this year's observance will be the planting of fruit-bearing trees in all cities and towns under the supervision of the Kalibapi.

Typical of the nationwide observance is the preparation being made in Antipolo, Rizal Province, where fruit-bearing trees will be planted in Municipal plazas as well as private yards with appropriate ceremonies attended by leading citizens, and school children.

Meanwhile, the Filipino Language Week, which will be climaxed on December 30, is proving to be a huge success throughout the nation with people responding spontaneously to the propagation of the national language.

In connection with the Rizal Day celebration, Arsenio Bonifacio, Acting Minister of the Interior, this morning issued a ministerial order suspending the operation of recreation and game centers in the Philippines for a period of 24 hours, from midnight of December 29 to midnight of December 30.

Explaining the order, Mr. Bonifacio said, "December 30, which marks the 47th anniversary of the execution of the Filipino hero Dr. Jose Rizal during the Spanish regime, should not be a cause of the nation's rejoicing but instead, should be a day of contemplation of the hero's life and achievements on the part of the Filipino people."

AMERICAN APATHY TO WAR WORRIES U.S. OFFICIALS

Newsreels of Tarawa Landing Thought Might Stimulate Flagging Morale

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—High U.S. administration officials are worried over what they call "apathy" of the American public regarding the necessity of making sacrifices in this war, according to a New York Times report from Washington.

The paper pointed out that even President Roosevelt agrees that the people should be informed of certain facts about the war if they are to understand the price of fighting. The report said that the officials are anxious to have the people prepared to stand the shock of heavy losses in the forthcoming months. To this end the officials are said to be considering the release of newsreels taken of the disastrous Tarawa Island landing showing mangled and drowning U.S. marines.

The report said that this was in line with the belief of White House that Germany will not collapse as she did in 1918 and that something more than air raids must be accomplished.

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Terroristic Raids On Reich Cities Fail

(Continued From Page 1)

But the utmost effect that can be attained in this sense would be the general evacuation of German civilians from big cities. This would involve certain difficulties, but it certainly would not be insolvable, and at the same time, it would have no effect on the outcome of the war.

The problem is more of social nature than anything else, and for practical solution of these problems, the National Socialist State is especially well adapted much more so than England. Therefore, it is possible to say that the Anglo American raids have failed to attain their purpose. Even now certain diversions are noticeable—most notably the fact that the British are now frantically attempting to locate and destroy a certain German secret weapon known as the rocket shell.

The latest attack on Frankfurt-on-the-Main appears most probably to have been carried out with this latter aim in mind although the success of the attack is highly doubtful.

British Nervous

All signs point to increased nervousness on the part of the British in the face of approaching German retaliatory action. The German threat is certainly not regarded as a bluff. It is also known that the new German weapon has an effective radius of 300 kilometers which means that a weapon of the same kind cannot be used from the British side against the Germans. It is noteworthy that competent observers have no doubt regarding the feasibility of this retaliatory action and its effects. The reason why the action in question has not been started is being attributed to the German policy of not starting any new venture before its success can be guaranteed. Nevertheless, the German retaliation is expected to come within two to three months at the latest.

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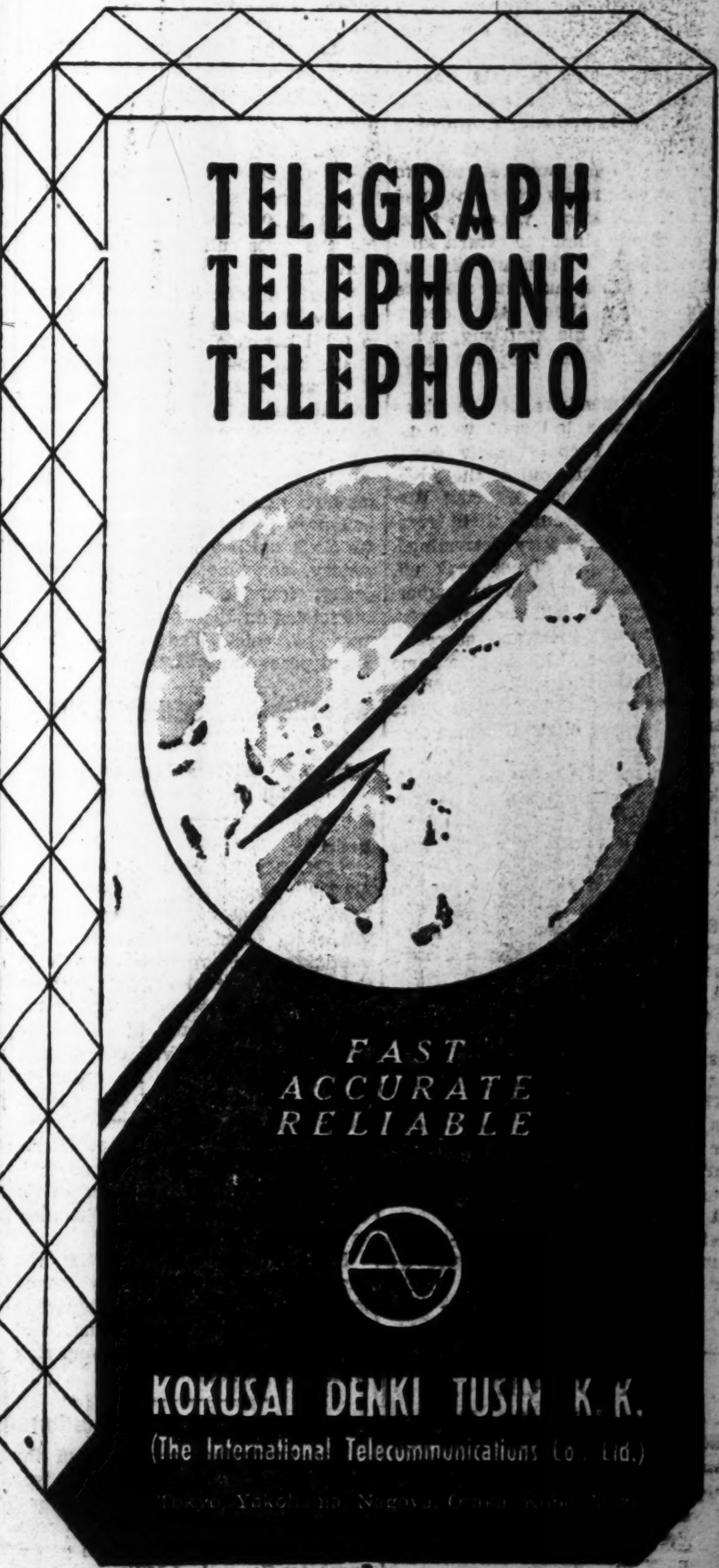

BOLIVIAN REGIME TO HOLD ELECTION

Constitution of 1938 to Remain Effective

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 27.—The new Bolivian Government proclaimed as follows today according to information from La Paz:

1. The Bolivian constitution of 1938 will continue to be effective.
2. The upper and lower houses of the legislature will continue in their present structure.
3. Elections will be held at a suitable time. Until then the Government will maintain the present emergency state.
4. International pacts will be recognized and the contracts signed between foreign enterprises and the Bolivian Government will be respected.

LOOSE MORALS SEEN IN CHUNGKING AREAS

People Losing Self-Respect, Says Journal

Domei

CANTON, December 28.—Pointing to the social confusion and the rapidly declining people's morals in Chungking-controlled China, Ta Kung Pao, a Chungking journal, declared that the people are fast losing their racial self-respect and that this spells doom to Chungking's so-called war of resistance.

The Ta Kung Pao's article was in the following vein:

"History shows that during a war, social morals invariably decline. In our case, however, not only are the people drifting to loose morals, but they are even losing their racial self-respect which must be retained at all costs.

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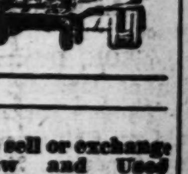

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Reich's Forces All Prepared On West Front

(Continued From Page 1)

the war situation for the last several months."

Effect on Italian Front

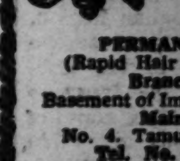
Your correspondent then asked what the effect of the War of Greater East Asia will be on the Italian front. To this, Field-Marshal Kesselring answered to the following effect:

"The enemies have a fairly large amount of materials in Sicily and at other bases. It cannot be expected, therefore, that the war results scored by the Japanese Forces in the Pacific have had sudden effects on the enemy's situation on the Italian front, but it is a fact that the Pacific war results have dealt a severe blow to the transportation of foodstuffs to England. The effects will be seen clearly in the next several weeks. The greatest effect, I believe, must have been a far-reaching spiritual blow dealt to the enemy as a result of the very severe defeat in the battles in the Bougainville area. I believe that this is helping the German forces greatly on the Italian front."

Your correspondent emphasized that the Italian front like the Eastern Front must be defended absolutely. Field-Marshal Kesselring readily answered in the affirmative and declared that he would hold the Italian front firmly. Lastly, Field-Marshal Kesselring said:

"We are looking forward with much expectations that the brave Japanese Forces will score big war results that will startle the world and at the same time I am fully confident that the final victory will be for the Japanese and German forces."

H. OBA



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U.S. GREED IS CAUSE FOR BOLIVIA REVOLT

Other Latin-American States Will Soon Realize Peril of Yank Policy

By Our Foreign Editor

A revolution broke out in Bolivia quite recently and a coup d'etat was carried out successfully by the National Revolutionary Party. This Party, which is presided over by Victor Estensorro, is an organization of nationalists, and its coup succeeded in only four hours, thanks to the active participation of many young military officers who supported the Party's stand enthusiastically.

The coup d'etat was reportedly motivated by the widespread discontent with the anti-Axis policy of the deposed President, Enrique Penaranda. The revolutionaries acted very swiftly. A new Government was speedily set up on the ruins of the anti-Axis administration and the home and foreign policies of the new Government were simultaneously proclaimed.

Bolivia's new Cabinet formed under Major Gualbelto Villaroel, who was chosen pro tem President, includes Victor Estensorro as Finance Minister, Jose Celestino Pinto as Minister of Defense, and Arturo Taborga as Home Minister. The new Chief of the Army General Staff was also appointed in the person of Colonel Felicks Teravera on December 22. In this way, the new Government was speedily put into perfect trim for the execution of its nationalistic policy.

Will Work Earnestly

The proclamation, which was issued by the new Government to the effect that the regime of political oppression was uprooted and that the new Government—inspired by the unalloyed motive of love for the fatherland—will work earnestly for the economic emancipation of the Bolivian people, is very significant and merits a great deal of attention.

The policy of reliance on America pursued by President Penaranda may be traced back to the Tin Agreement which Bolivia signed with America in 1940. In the Chaco War which she waged with Paraguay with British support in 1932, Bolivia had the support of America also, but this conflict, which lasted three years and which cost the lives of 180,000 troops on both sides in internecine tropical jungle battles, benefited neither side. Britain and America alone had the satisfaction of seeing the success of their favorite policy of exhausting both belligerents.

Bolivia, who realized the folly of blindly following the lead of these Powers who always have an ulterior object in view, subsequently directed earnest attention to the recovery of economic independence. In pursuit of the policy of evicting foreign capital, she deprived the Standard Oil Company of its concessions, enforced the control of the mining industry strictly and did her best to prevent the control over the tin industry from passing into foreign hands.

The outbreak of the second World War rendered the export of tin to Britain difficult, while, on the other hand, America, who was cut off from the supply of tin from Malai and the Dutch East Indies, turned to Bolivia for the supply of this metal of great strategic importance, and succeeded in concluding with Bolivia the Agreement already referred to, under which it was arranged that she should purchase half the annual output of Bolivian tin for a period of five years.

In May, 1941, America entered into another Agreement with Bolivia for the purchase of the entire tungsten production for three consecutive years. In this way, America has become Bolivia's biggest customer.

Imports Decrease

Although Bolivia's exports have witnessed a big increase, there has been a remarkable decrease in her imports. Especially in the matter of food supply, the situation, which has never been favorable, has become positively critical, due to the very unsatisfactory state of the import of foodstuffs from America. What with the aggravated inflation at home and the disastrous shortage of food, the financial position of Bolivia has been thrown into a critical phase of late. The price of tin is controlled by Wall Street and America is in absolute control over Bolivian economy. The growth of American control over Bolivian economy means the growth of American political pressure on Bolivia.

That Penaranda acted in all things at the beck and call of America is clear both from his general attitude at the time of Bolivia's declaration of war against the Axis Powers and from his behaviour on the occasion of his visit to America. By fawning on America he planned to realize Bolivia's long-cherished desire to recover the territory in the coastal district of Antofagasta which she had lost in the nitrate war with Chile.

Although his policy in this regard might have struck casual observers as wise, this Bolivian territorial demand excited Chilean opinion considerably. In the political change that occurred in Chile on June 7 this year, Chilean nationalists who strongly resented the oppressive rule of pro-American elements, overthrew the Morales Cabinet and a Rightist Ministry was organized under President Juan Antonio Rios, who concurrently held the Premiership. This was tantamount to an open defiance of American influence.

In this way, the Bolivian demand for the seaport of Arica fell through and America was foiled in her scheme of facilitating the shipments of tin to the Pacific coast by giving this seaport to Bolivia. To make matters worse, the food situation in Bolivia went from bad to worse. The Agreement signed by Vice-President Henry Wallace on the occasion of his visit to Bolivia concerning the encouragement of agriculture and stock-farming has proved of no practical value, and the cry is growing louder and louder in Bolivia for demanding foodstuffs from America in exchange for Bolivian tin.

Indignant at the spiritlessness of Penaranda, who, in the face of this grave national situation, could do nothing but meekly perform Washington's biddings, Bolivian nationalists finally rose against this Government. As the truth becomes clearer that America's policy toward South American countries, in which Pan-Americanism and good neighborliness are ostentatiously stressed, is always being exploited by America for her own exclusive benefit, discontent will grow rapidly in all Latin-American countries. It will not be long before America's self-seeking policy will be completely unmasked to the disgust of the entire world.

Political Unrest in India Grows In Spite of All British Efforts

Britain, Showing Little Concern for the Starving Masses, Commandeers Food and Clothing for Their Troops Stationed in the Country

Domei

RANGOON, December 28.—Political unrest in India caused by the fuel and clothing shortage, inflation, arrest of independence movement leaders and disputes between the British authorities and the native people is being further fanned by famine and epidemics. The situation is getting worse due to the lack of effective counter-measures by the British authorities who, since the arrival of Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy of India, have become more despotic, tyrannical and oppressive than hitherto.

Wavell is reported to have ordered provincial governors to give preference to the demands of the troops under any circumstance. In fact, Wavell has appointed many British army officers to important posts in the provincial governments in order to bring them under the control of the military in India. Such a step, quite naturally, is giving rise to a storm of protest from the provincial governors.

According to reliable reports recently received, the governors of Sind, Assam, Bihar and other north-western provinces have decided to file a joint protest with the British authorities after their meeting on December 28.

All reports from India and neutral countries endorse the facts mentioned above. They further disclose that the British authorities are intent on protecting their selfish interests at the expense of the Indian people who are starving to death by the thousands.

The miserable condition of the Indian masses is eloquently expressed in the fact that Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, has been made the object of severe criticism in America.

The internal unrest due to the fundamental difference in viewpoints between Britain, who is resolved to make the most of the man power and material resources of India for the prosecution of the current war, and the Indian people who are fighting for their independence with civil disobedience is becoming worse day by day. The war between the 380,000,000 people of India and the handful of British officials who are reducing the former into slavery, is now a serious question affecting all humanity. With the coming of cold weather the Indian people, due to the shortage of food and fuel, are suffering the tortures of hell. A solution is considered impossible unless the British withdraw from India.

Famine Claims 1,000,000

The latest condition in India is revealed in the following reports received here through various channels:

1. There is no sign of the all devouring famine in India coming to an end although six months have already elapsed since it reared its ugly head. It has already claimed over 1,000,000 victims. Even Leopold S. Amery admits that the number of the native people who have died of hunger reached 32,000 in Bengal Province alone. The British authorities in India visited various famine stricken areas ostensibly to take counter-measures. Recently Amery visited Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Madras as though to begin relief measures for the sufferers. In Assam however, he was surrounded by the starving hordes who openly expressed their indignation at the complacent attitude of the British authorities, compelling him to run back to Delhi, without finding a solution.

In the Province of Bengal, the British are keeping 4,725 lunch counters and dining halls under their direct management for famine relief. However, only a small percentage of the people can avail themselves of this opportunity and the majority are left to fend for themselves. Clashes between the famine sufferers and the troops are occurring almost daily in Bengal Province due to the merciless policy of the British authorities who are removing the greater part of the year's crops from the famine-stricken areas to be used for the Anglo-American troops stationed in the country.

The Indian governors of the famine-stricken areas filed a joint request with President F.D. Roosevelt for his aid in transporting the 100,000 tons of rice offered by Canada for the relief of the famine in India. This request, however, was flatly rejected. A substantial quantity of rice was also offered by Burma but to this generous act also, the British turned a deaf ear thereby proving beyond doubt that the welfare of the Indian people is one that concerns them little.

Recently the British army authorities announced a plan to increase the strength of the Indian troops by 1,500,000. This means, however that the poor Indian people will have to eat much less in future for they are obliged to feed these selfsame troops with the food produced in India.

In well informed quarters, it is believed that the Anglo-American forces in India, fearing the entry of the Japanese troops and the National Indian Army into the border provinces, are transferring the food into safer zones, thus depriving the people of the eastern states of their means of sustenance.

J. P. Srivastav, Director of Food Affairs, who is now inspecting all the affected districts, is reported to have stated in his speech on December 17, that the British authorities were without any relief measure for the famine sufferers and that the famine in Bengal would not terminate even next year. Even the British traffic workers in London are criticizing the United States for their inability to relieve the famine sufferers in India. The native people of Bengal are obliged to sell all their property in order to pay their taxes and rents. They are also hard hit by the acute lack of fuel.

Infectious Diseases Rampant

To make matters worse infectious diseases of a malignant nature have added to the national suffering. As the people are without any medical aid from the authorities, the number of victims are rapidly increasing. An appalling fact is the number of infants and children who succumb to undernourishment, the deaths this year being twice as many as last year. The British authorities are announcing that, in accordance with their relief measures, they are sending ample supplies of medicine to all the affected areas but this so-called relief is purely nominal as the Anglo-American troops obtain most of the medical supplies before being delivered to the Indian people.

Nevertheless, the British authorities are spreading many false rumors in this regard, saying that they are doing their best for the relief of the Indian masses in the regions affected by the epidemics.

The mean and dishonest policy of the British authorities have caused the Indian medical students at Calcutta University to go on strike, much to the astonishment of the former. The British Army in India has given orders that the Indian medical students should clean the streets of the numerous corpses giving rise to serious clashes between the indignant students and the British army authorities. The situation is growing more tense due to the participation of other students in the strikes.

With the coming of winter the native people are seeking wool and other clothing material which, however, are being commandeered by the British authorities. For instance, the authorities have decided to control all the woolen articles in India for use by the Anglo-American troops, and, in accordance with this decision, Indian traders and merchants are obliged to notify the authorities of the amount of woolen articles in their possession. Further, they are not allowed to dispose of such articles without permission from the British authorities.

Coal Shortage Worsens

Coal shortage is now causing the British considerable concern. In prewar days, India used to produce about 20,000,000 tons of coal a year. Recently however, a remarkable drop in coal output has been seen, seriously paralyzing traffic and transportation facilities in Bombay and the surrounding district. This decrease is due to the strike by native operators in Bihar Province where the famous Dhanbad coalmine is situated. The British authorities are sending high officials to Dhanbad in an effort to placate the workers and to induce them to return to work with the promise of better treatment in future. The native operators, who have been deceived by the British before, are giving no heed however. There are signs of the situation growing worse due to the participation in the strike of other workers from various munition factories in the vicinity and employes of the railway companies. As a last resort, the British authorities are planning to use native women in Bihar and Bengal. This plan however, is doomed to fail because of the strong anti-British feeling among the Indian masses. To counteract the serious labor shortage, the British authorities are now compiling a list of the people, other than Indians, who entered India from Burma and Malai at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. These people are intended for service in various fields of activity.

Inflation has the country in its grip and although the British are taking various counter-steps, such as the establishment of savings banks, issuing of debentures with a premium to be redeemable in five years, offering of lottery-tickets with the lots to be drawn twice a year, the Indian people are refusing cooperation, saying that, "there will be no Britishers in India when the time for redemption comes."

CHINESE LITERATURE NEEDS JAPANESE AID

Masao Kume Agreeably Surprised to Find Writers in China More Active Than Expected

In an interesting report on the development of Chinese literature, Masao Kume, well-known Japanese writer and Chief Secretary of the Japanese Literary Men's Patriotic Association, who has just returned from a two months' inspection trip through China, expressed his views as follows:

"I was pleasantly surprised to find the Chinese literary circles more active than I had expected. Far from being lethargic as I had thought, I found the literary world of new China busily engaged in making plans. The literary circles of new China are now under the influence of new and young writers, the older writers having withdrawn from literary activity. Furthermore, the Chinese literary world is greatly influenced by newspapermen who write novels as a sideline just as the Japanese writers did in the early days of the Meiji era.

"At present most Chinese writers cannot earn their livelihood by writing novels only. However, those who, like Chin Kan-ao, author of the "Chiuhaitan," and "A Begonia," appeal to a certain class of society, are exceptions to this rule. This state of affairs is giving rise to an undesirable type of writers. Therefore, it is most important that Japan give the necessary aid to the literary world of China in order that it may advance along more wholesome lines.

"Although China is experiencing some inconvenience due to the shortage of paper, periodicals are enjoying gool sales throughout the country. Among the best sellers are the "Literary Magazine" of North China, and the "Elegant Taste" of Shanghai.

"It is most opportune that the Japanese Literary Men's Patriotic Association has decided to hold the Greater East Asiatic Literary Men's Assembly in Tokyo in April next year. To bring this about, I was able to obtain for my Association the strong support of the Chinese authorities and people, as well as of the Japanese authorities in North China.

"During my stay in China, I saw the birth of the Literary Association of China, which will be well established and in good working order by the time the Greater East Asiatic Literary Men's Assembly is held in Tokyo next April.

"It was very evident that Japanese literature was growing more and more popular in China. Tomoji Abe was having a very busy time there both as a lecturer at Chinese universities and as a speaker at popular lecture meetings. Mantaro Kubota of our Association is now in China inspecting theatrical circles there, while Hideo Kobayashi also of our Association is expected to visit China early next year."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 27

At the Nikopol bridgehead and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk local enemy attacks were beaten off.

In the Zhitomir area the Soviets threw into battle fresh, strong infantry and tank forces. Fierce fluctuating fighting is in progress.

Northwest of Retchitsa our attack gained further ground in the face of stubborn enemy resistance. At Vitebsk a defensive battle continues to rage with unabated violence. All enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated again yesterday. Enemy penetrations were sealed off and the Soviet spearheads were thrown back in counter-attacks. In the course of this fighting the enemy lost 40 tanks. In the defensive fighting southwest of Dniepropetrovsk the Berlin-Brandenburg 477th grenadier regiment, commanded by Colonel Maraus, gave an excellent account of themselves.

On the southern Italian front the enemy launched a few abortive thrusts yesterday. Heavy street fighting in the town of Ortona is still continuing. On the Dalmatian coast the island of Korcula was cleared of communist bands. In the course of the hard fighting at this point our troops annihilated more than 500 bandits, capturing several guns as well as numerous weapons, ammunition and small vehicles.

A formation of German naval forces under the command of Rear-Admiral Bey, in the Arctic Sea attacked an enemy convoy, bound for the Soviet Union, on December 26th inflicting heavy damage to the convoy and to enemy escort vessels. In a prolonged encounter with superior British naval forces the German battleship "Scharnhorst," commanded by Captain Hintze, sank after a heroic battle fought until the last round of ammunition was spent.

AMERICA IS LOSING ANTI-INFLATION WAR

Wages, Living Costs Rising Despite Administration's Frantic Measures

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, December 26.—Since the United States Congress on October 1942 passed the Anti-Inflation Act, the Administration's stabilization record has been one of a steadily rising flow of dollars.

In the six months which ended on April 1943, the wage and cost-of-living statistics, issued by the Department of Labor, testified to the relentless rise, noticeable in all directions.

The cost of living rose by 4.29 per cent and the cost of food 8.56 per cent. Simultaneously, the average hourly wage, paid in manufacturing industries, rose by 5.71 per cent—following wage increase and overtime pay—while the average weekly earnings of workmen rose by 9.23 per cent—a result of longer hours and time-and-a-half, doubletime and overtime payment.

Living Costs Rise

If one refers to the record since January 1, 1931, it is noted that the cost of living has risen by 23.23 per cent and the cost of food 44.5 per cent. Simultaneously, the average hourly manufacturing wage went up by 38.21 per cent and the average weekly earnings 52.31 per cent.

In the same period anthracite miners got a wage raise of 14.69 per cent in average hour rates and earned 57.16 per cent more in weekly wages and the bituminous men 27.17 per cent and 52.62 per cent.

With exceptions, affecting to some extent the so-called white collar workers, the trend noted has not been peculiar to industrial laborers. Higher prices and good crops brought the total income from farm marketings, including government payments during the first quarter of 1943, 32 per cent above the first quarter of 1942 and 110 per cent above the first quarter of 1941.

All wage and salary payments in the United States in the month of December 1940 totaled $4,527,000,000. In April 1943 they amounted to $8,038,000,000—a rise of 88.82 per cent, reflecting in addition to higher rates and longer hours an increase of 11 per cent in the number of the nation's workers.

Thus total national income payments have been mounting steadily as shown in the following table:

1939	$ 70,829,000,000
1940	76,472,000,000
1941	92,229,000,000
1942	115,479,000,000
1943	135,000,000,000-
	(estimated 140,000,000,000)

Meanwhile, accentuating the increase in dollar income, the available supply of consumers goods, currently being consumed at the rate of $80,000,000,000 annually, is described technically as "nose-diving." The moral of it is, of course, inflation, despite all the specious arguments, raised by the Administration to the effect that all financial measures, adopted as expedients, are calculated to combat inflation. All that need be said about this plea is that if perchance it be true, then the entire plan shows a singular lack of foresight and forethought, since things have worked out and are sure to continue working out in exactly the opposite direction to that intended.

During the recent months organized labor has made it plain that unless something is done not only to hold the line against further rises in the cost of living, but to roll back prices, more wage-increase demands must be forthcoming. And already, staring the Administration right in the face, are several substantial wage-increase demands by big organizations.

Appeals to Nation

Let us hear now what Alfred M. Landon, ex-Governor of Kansas and former presidential candidate, had to say about the subject of inflation in an appeal to the nation, broadcast from Kansas City on July 31. It will be recalled that he declared that "the post-war plans of the palace guard recruits are to relieve businessmen of all responsibility and to strip organized labor, farmers and Congress of all power."

He went on to say: "We are now witnessing the preview of life as it will only be permitted under the New Deal: The American way of life gone to seed. The domineering attitude of the new deal bureaucrats who conduct themselves as masters rather than servants of the people is being demonstrated daily."

"Instead of pulling the country together as the commander-in-chief said, "Roosevelt is pushing us farther and farther apart on domestic issues.

"Schism and hatred stalk the land," he said. "Hunger, too, rides close behind, if the present policies are continued. The appalling spectre of uncontrolled inflation threatens. Disorder is increasing. Our Government is being run too largely on the premise of threat and fear and secrecy." We have nothing to add to these words of wisdom.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1943

Britain in Anguish

For the war of her own provocation Britain is now paying very dearly in many ways. At first, Britain adopted a challenging attitude toward the Axis Powers in her eagerness to retain her imperialistic domination of the world and to maintain the balance of power on the European continent in consonance with her traditional policy, and this attitude on her part brought on the present war in which she has been acting all along in collusion with the United States who, as everybody knows, is bent on establishing her hegemony over the world. From the very start, however, Britain has suffered an endless series of reverses in this war of which she is the author. In East Asia, she has been driven out of China, Malai and Burma, and is now faced by the gloomy prospect of losing her grip over India and Australia which she has always prized very highly as her treasure-houses. In Europe, she has lost her footing on the continent entirely since the ignoble Dunkirk debacle. Relying on the aid of the United States and the Soviet Union, she has been attempting to advance once again into the continent but each time she finds Europe so invulnerably defended by the Germans that her strategical plans are making little headway. Her life-line is, on the contrary, exposed to a serious menace from vehement German attacks from the air and on the sea. Her national resources are thus diminishing dangerously and her fighting energy is perilously exhausted. In short, this colossal old Empire is tottering to its fall. How to ward off its final collapse is what is now claiming the most anxious attention of its leaders.

It is not the Axis onslaughts only that is worrying Britain. She also is deeply apprehensive of her supposed partners in the anti-Axis camp. The inordinate ambition of the United States to dominate the world by inheriting the British legacy and the diplomatic offensive vigorously launched by the Soviet Union in her desire to establish her sway over Europe are alike giving Britain cause for intense anxiety and irritation.

Many thoughtful people in Britain are, in fact, seriously apprehensive of the future of their country. General Jan C. Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, put this gloomy outlook very mildly when, in the course of his speech at a private meeting of the members of the United Kingdom branch of the Imperial Parliamentary Association on November 25, he stated that "from the material economic point of view, she (Britain) will be a poor country."

Britain is, of course, very anxious to retain her position unimpaired after the war, but to this end she must have the aid of the United States and the Soviet Union, both of whom she believes will gain a far better position than her own in the post-bellum world. She is therefore persuaded that her salvation lies in clinging to these stronger Powers. In the post-bellum four-year plan which he made public in the House of Commons on March 21, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, put forward the idea of the control of the world by Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, and his Government has since been assiduously trying to act upon this idea. The efforts of Britain at Quebec, Moscow and Teheran were, needless to say, directed chiefly toward the promotion of the same end. The British point of view in this regard was given out more concretely in General Smuts' aforementioned speech.

That Britain has virtually resigned herself to a position of subordination to the United States and the Soviet Union can be gathered from General Smuts' eulogistic description of the Soviet Union as the new Colossus in Europe and of the United States as a country with immense power and resources. Though inevitable in the existing circumstances, she must be feeling great vexation in having to resign hereself to a situation in which she can but play second fiddle to her two important partners with whom, as General Smuts put it, Britain forms a trinity. Toward the United States especially, who is on the qui vive for the opportunity of stepping into Britain's shoes, Britain entertains much misgiving and dread. In the United States, the magazine Fortune thought fit to survey in July last year the trend of public opinion on the question of an Anglo-American merger, while the Wall Street Journal for February of this year took up the problem of annexing Canada. The question of how to dispose of the British Empire is thus becoming a topic for popular discussion among the Americans. This trend of American opinion is naturally causing the British people a great deal of apprehension and indignation, but they can ill afford to give candid expression to their sentiment. They are obliged to pocket their pride and act slavishly to humor the United States out of the necessity of retaining the latter's cooperation.

On March 5, Oliver Stanley, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Oxford University, expressed his strongest opposition to the theory of the international control of the British colonial Empire, while on March 17, Winston Churchill, in the course of his address in the House of Commons, declared that although Britain was ready to cooperate most closely with her allies, she would never consent to part with her colonies. These utterances may be taken as Britain's pathetic protest against the American schemes to take over the British possessions.

Britain's mind is set on utilizing the rich resources and economic power of America and the Soviet Union for the purpose of maintaining and developing her own future existence and prosperity. While making a virtue of necessity and pretending to accept a position of subordination to the United States and the Soviet Union, she is contriving to avoid the contingency of being virtually incorporated in the United States. Between the lines of General Smuts' speech can be read the great pains being taken by Britain to promote her own interests through the cooperation of the United States and the Soviet Union without committing herself to a course in any way disadvantageous to her.

If Britain finds herself in a distressing position now, she is only reaping the consequences of her past misdeeds. She is paying the penalty for her past accumulated evils. All her wishful thinking that everything will turn out all right in the end, all her tortured maneuverings to salvage her precarious position, are destined to utter disappointment, for the present war is bound to end in a brilliant victory for the Axis camp. The British dream of the domination of the world by the trinity of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union is one which can never come true.

Inner and Outer Ear

Physicists tells us that there are many sound waves which produce no effect on the human ear and are therefore inaudible. They say a vibration of 16 times per second or of 40,000 times per second is equally beyond our power to catch. A slight wave of the hand produces vibrations and a sound. Zen men claim to—and I think they really can—hear it. Journalists, who are all ears, sometimes get an inkling of it. Statesmen must strain their ears to know what the people are saying in low places and in low voices. Publicists are the microphones that can magnify eighty-fold human voices of fifty vibrations per second, and statesmen are the machines that can translate them into action. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

December 29, 1942

A Japanese Unit operating in the neighborhood of Woshan (Central Hopeh Province) now is engaged in mopping up bandits infesting the Ankwo district.

* * *

Japan is making steady progress in the economic construction of Malai. Under the Japanese Administration the inhabitants of Malai are now exercising their efforts to reach a stage of self-sufficiency in foods, through increased cultivation of rice and other food crops. Meantime, a large number of Malais, Chinese and Indians are now working at various mines and plantations under better working conditions than under the British. They are fast realizing their sacred duty and are beginning to show great interest in the policy of the Japanese Administration which is making the atmosphere in the country much brighter.

* * *

A new shipping company has been founded at Valencia, Spain. This company will devote itself mainly to coastal shipping and intends building a special fleet for this purpose. The new organization has its own shipyard which will undertake the building of coastal vessels of slightly over 2,500 tons.

* * *

Many sufferers from the famine in Chungking-controlled Honan Province are eking out a miserable existence. The increasingly cold weather is proving an added menace to persons in that area.

* * *

The newly organized Thai Women's Military Academy has been formally inaugurated. After one year's military training, the graduates ranging from 18 to 23 years, will be commissioned as auxiliary officers of the Thai army. The Thai army is now contemplating the establishment of a women's military school for non-commissioned officers.

The New American Imperialism

Isolationists Forced to Give Way to Interventionists As Different Attitude Toward Foreign Relations Develops in the United States

By DR. KAZUO KAWAI
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

IV

Within recent months, however, an altogether different attitude toward foreign relations has been developing in the United States. Signs are evident that the isolationists have had to give way to the interventionists. The tables are being turned, and it is the interventionists who are becoming the all-powerful majority and the isolationists the unpopular and impotent minority. The hysteria which followed the Pearl Harbor debacle clinched the interventionist victory, but the shift of public opinion in the interventionists' favor had already begun to be increasingly noticeable for several months prior to the actual outbreak of the war. The unrestrained spitefulness toward the Axis and the growing truculence toward Japan were direct evidences of this trend.

This new ascendency of the interventionists means nothing less than a veritable revolution in the character of America's foreign policy which bids fair to make the United States a greater source of concern to the world than ever before. If American expansionism in the days of general public indifference and blind "manifest destiny" had already caused the United States to be regarded by Japan and the rest of the world as a serious menace to their security, how much more of a menace will American expansionism now become with the added power of popular support behind it and a conscious will to give it motivation and direction! The rise of this new American imperialism is thus a phenomenon fraught with the gravest significance for the entire world.

This recent development cannot be lightly dismissed as a mere passing occurrence like the temporary imperialistic chauvinism of the Spanish-American War period or the Wilsonian incursion into the first World War. In the first case, public interest rapidly died down after the enemy had been defeated and the new acquisitions safely tucked away, for although the idealists had some ammunition for their propaganda in the supposed necessity of rescuing Cuba and of civilizing the Philippines, the crude imperialism of the realists was all too evident in these dealings to permit the isolationist critics to remain quiescent for long, while quick attainment of success also invited a correspondingly quick return of indifference.

In the second case, although the realists managed to keep their financial stake in an Allied victory pretty much in the background and therefore safe from public criticism, Wilsonian idealism was too rarefied and esoteric to prevent the sordid realities of the post-war problems from bringing on the comfortable reaction of Harding isolationism and the revelling in the purely domestic delights of Coolidge prosperity.

In contrast, although the present victory of the interventionists was undoubtedly abruptly precipitated and rendered overwhelmingly complete by the start of the current war, it seems to possess elements which, being not wholly dependent on war conditions, will assure it a more permanent character. Although no doubt the end of the war will bring about some reaction with a consequent revival of isolationist influence to some extent, it hardly appears likely that this latest interventionist upsurge will subside as quickly or as completely as did the earlier enthusiasms for foreign adventure. In other words, the new American imperialism in all probability marks a permanent departure from the traditional American attitude toward foreign relations, with the consequence that the nations of the world will be forced to devote their serious concern to the new foreign policy of the United States for a long time to come.

The permanent character of this new American imperialism is indicated by the factors underlying its rise. Undoubtedly these are many, but no atempt to compile an exhaustive list is necessary to make clear their general nature. Only a few suggestions will suffice. For example, the end of the lush days of easy exploitation of the American continent, brought about through the law of diminishing returns and the progressive obsolescence of the American system of individualistic capitalism, has certainly rendered the Americans more willing than in the past to seek greener fields abroad.

The shrinkage of the ocean barriers through improved means of transportation and communication must also have helped to break down the traditional mental pattern of isolationism. The Roosevelt administration, moreover, prompted both by its overweening Messianic complex and paradoxically by the necessity of diverting attention away from the failure of its domestic economic program, has been assiduously instigating the American people to focus their interest upon regions beyond the seas. Not only has the Roosevelt administration succeeded in effectively training the American public in this direction, but succeeding administrations likewise are sure to continue with the same expedience of pointing to foreign distractions; for, so long as the Americans cling to their no longer effectual social and economic order in the belief that it constitutes a sacrosanct "American way of life," as they show every indication of continuing to do, and so long as they persist in tinkering only superficially with its defects instead of boldly undertaking a fundamental reconstruction, it is inevitable that they will continue to be beset with incurable domestic ills which will call for no end of foreign scapegoats.

Another factor which contributes materially to the strength and permanence of the new American imperialism is the growing tendency of the ideological bases of the realist and the idealist positions to merge. The two groups still remain distinguishable as far as their emphases and proposed plans of action are concerned, but the basic premises of their outlook are becoming startlingly similar. The realists have become less crude and naive in the rationalization of their motives; the idealists have become more frankly self-seeking as to recognize the desirability of undisguised American power if only to impart authority to their supposedly altruistic purposes. No longer do the idealists thus give only unwitting aid to the realists.

Instead of considering themselves as implacable foes of the realists, the idealists have become much more willing than heretofore to join forces openly with the realists to present an unassailable united interventionist front against the now discomfited and discredited isolationists. Hence, no longer do the realists have to carry on their activities by stealth under the cloud of general disapproval, nor no longer do the idealists have to appeal to obscurantist sentimentalism to solicit toleration for what was once a heresy. Both groups of interventionists now can and do proclaim without any hesitation, in fact with bombastic self-assurance, that a powerful United States capable of prevailing over the world is a good thing—good for the Americans, according to the realists, and good for the world as well as for the Americans, according to the idealists. What the rest of the world may think about it is apparently of no great concern to either.

V

Despite the flood of propaganda about freedom and democracy emanating from the United States, there is no dearth in that country of forthright publicists who make no bones about admitting America's ambition for world mastery. The avidity with which the American public has come to devour the outpourings of these advocates of realpolitik discloses the prevailing temper in that country. This phenomenon has no counterpart in the performance of the American people during their participation in the last World War when the majority remained throughout its duration in starry-eyed entrancement to Wilson's idealism. This time, however, the American people show no shame of naked power politics.

A case in point is the notable popularity of Nicholas John Spykman's America's Strategy in World Politics, which attained the level of a best-seller soon after the entrance of the United States into the present war. Purporting to be the first comprehensive study of American foreign policy from the standpoint of the principles of geopolitik, this book frankly urges the United States to pursue a realistic policy of power politics. According to the school of thought of which Spykman is only one spokesman, the interests of the United States are to be served by keeping both Europe and Asia divided and weak. The United States should, therefore, according to this view, make it her permanent policy to intervene continuously in the affairs of both Europe and Asia.

If any Power should develop signs of a potential ability to unify and strengthen either of the continents, the United States should immediately check that Power by aiding its enemies. Europe and Asia are thus to be kept perpetually divided and impotent by American aid to the weaker and dissident nations so that on both continents there will always be a balance of power in which two opposing camps will constantly check and nullify each other's efforts. The creation of a new order in Europe which will unify and thereby strengthen that continent is, therefore, to be thwarted by aiding Britain again Germany. The creation of a common prosperity region which will unify and thereby strengthen Greater East Asia is to be obstructed by instigating Chungking against Japan.

In contrast to the pretensions of the propagandists, these realists do not care what the ultimate aims or philosophies of their allies or their enemies may be. They would as lief support one side as the other so long as it is to prevent the creation of a unified Europe or Asia which would stand in the way of America's world mastery. They would prefer that the country which the circumstances of the moment call upon them to help be a naval Power rather than a purely continental military Power, for then aid can be given with relatively less effort on the part of the United States.

For instance, despite the alignment in the present war, Spykman even envisages with satisfaction a future contingency when the United States may utilize the naval power of Japan as an ally against some continental Asiatic Power as she is now utilizing the naval power of Britain against continental Germany. With a thoroughly realistic lack of principle, Spykman hopes that the present hostilities will not engender such strong emotional antipathies as to render such a realignment psychologically difficult for the masses to accept when the time should become opportune for such a shift. Thus, who the ally may be is immaterial so long as the United States can hold the balance of power.

The advocates of this policy, of course, contend that it is only dictated by considerations of self-defense—self-defense in the wider sense of the term. But how much wider can be gauged from the readiness of the American public even before the outbreak of the present war to regard the far-ranging British navy as America's first bulwark of defense, or from the even more astounding dictum of President Roosevelt on January 31, 1939, that the military border of the United States lay along the Rhine. How preposterous is this American contention can be realized by imagining what an uproar there would ensue in the United States if any responsible Japanese statesman should ever proclaim a comparable doctrine that Japan's frontier lay along the Rio Grande. Such doctrines can be construed as being based on the principle of self-defense only through the most incredible stretching of such a conveniently flexible imagination as only the American interventionists can boast. To all other peoples such an attitude can appear only as a warning sign of the presumptuous obtrusiveness of the new American imperialism which seeks to wield the balance of power throughout the world.

(To Be Concluded)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Chusen Yamakami (188-)

Professor of Japanese literature at the Rikkyo University.

My Son Joins the Army

Waga ko nimo Masuratake no
Arikeri to
Haha wa hokoro Kokoro musetsu'su
His mother proudly says,
Sobbing within her mind,
"In mine own son
A hero do I find!"

N.B. Needless to say, "His mother" is the poet's wife.

Ryuan Kinoshita (1868-)

Formerly a newspaper writer; now known as a poet.

Dull Old Ears

Hito ware ni Nani wo ieruka
Oishi mimi
Yoki koto rashi to Kimete unazuku.
When my dull old ear cannot catch
The words anyone speaks to me,
Assuming them to be kind words,
I nod approval smilingly.

Hisaki Uematsu (189-)

A Middle School teacher and well-known poet.

Figs in My Garden

Komo araba Sazo yorokoban o
Omonari
Tsuma to futari ni Amaru ichijiku.
If children I had,
How happy they would be!
Too many figs are grown
For us two—wife and me.

Gyofu Soma (1883-)

One of the most prominent poets and writer of numerous literary books.

The Dayfly

Asa ni umare Yube wa shinu to Yu
mushi no
Sora ni furumo Sama no omoshiro.
The insect which is known
To be born in the morn
And in the eve to die—
How gayly does it fly!

Tremendous War Results

Aitsugite Senka mezamashi Hire-
fushite
Kohkyo no kata wo Orogami ma-
tsuru.
How tremendous the war results
Achieved one after another!
Prostrating myself, I worship
Toward the Palace of the
Emperor.

The Bolivian Revolution

Claim to Racial and National Independence From Outside Pressure and Intervention Was at Root of Movement

By MINORU UNNO
(Written for the Nippon Times)

Bolivia has been pursuing a pro-American policy since Enrique Penaranda, who won renown in the Chaco War, assumed the Presidency in 1940, and President Penaranda's pro-American attitude has become more pronounced since the outbreak of the present World War. It was this President who declared war against Japan at America's instigation immediately after the Rio de Janeiro Conference. America has exploited Bolivia to the full to promote her own war purpose, just as she has been doing with all other Latin American countries.

At the end of last year, miners' strikes occurred in many places in Bolivia, and for their suppression the Penaranda Administration proclaimed martial law and called out troops, which resulted in much bloodshed. As the most notable example, the strike at the Catavi mines in December last year may be mentioned. America attempted to secure the cheap supply of tin from Bolivia by employing Bolivian labor at the Catavi mines at low wages, but the Bolivian miners preferred a demand for higher wages on the ground of the soaring cost of living. Seeing this, the Penaranda Government, which had degraded itself into America's mere tool, called out troops for the suppression of the strike and caused a dozen ringleaders to be arrested and shot. Subsequently, America's pressure on Bolivia steadily increased and, on April 7, she made the Bolivian Government declare war against the Axis Powers. In the meantime, she contrived to get the Bolivian people mobilized for helping the development of mineral resources.

Are Under No Illusion

The Latin American countries are under no illusion as to the hypocritical and fraudulent nature of President Roosevelt's so-called good neighbor policy. They know perfectly well that it is a ruse to cover American deep designs. In the present war, America is exacting such war materials as she needs from Latin-American countries, while herself failing to supply to these countries important materials of which they stand in need. This fact can clearly be seen from the statistical figures published by the American Department of Commerce. These official figures show that America's excess of imports over exports from the Latin American countries, which was something like $270,000,000 in value last year, reached $371,000,000 for the first nine months of this year.

The conditions in the Latin-American countries who joined the war under the weight of American pressure are far from reassuring. Thanks to the inflationary tendency which is being daily accentuated, the domestic economic life of these countries is thrown into a very precarious state. The result is the growth of an ugly feeling among these nations against America. In the light of this situation, it is interesting to note that on July 22, Argentina, who is courageously resisting American pressure, concluded with Bolivia an agreement for the exchange of Bolivian rubber for Argentine products. This points to the gradual generation of a tendency to a new economic sphere to be set up with Argentina as the nucleus in defiance of America's wishes.

What with American pressure, the instability of the domestic economy, the growth of the anti-Government sentiment, and the spread of anti-American ideas, there had for some time been increasing signs in these countries of the possible outbreak of revolutionary movements against the ruling Governments. The coup d'etat in Bolivia was the first violent manifestation of this tendency which is in evidence everywhere.

Rose in Revolt

On December 20 at 3 a.m. in La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, the National Revolutionary Party under the leadership of Victor Paz Estensorro, together with a body of younger officers and men, rose in revolt against the Penaranda Government, put many Ministers under arrest and overthrew the Government. The success of the revolution was announced at 7 p.m. the same day, and Major Gualberto Villaroel was immediately chosen as pro tem President of Bolivia. The formation of the new Cabinet was gone through quickly, the personnel of the new Cabinet being Jose Tamayo, the Foreign Minister, Jose Pinto, Minister of Defenses, Arturo Taborga, the Home Minister, Victor Paz Estensorro, the Finance Minister, Antonio Ponce, Minister of Public Works, Jorge Calero, Minister of Education, Gustavo Chacon, Minister of Economics, Carlos Montenegro, Minister of Agriculture, Victor Andrade, Minister of Labor, and Augusto Ospedes, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

In the announcement issued after the organization of the new Cabinet, it was claimed that the revolution was prompted by the desire to recover popular rights, to restore sovereignty as an independent State and to penalize Penaranda who monopolized the interests with American aid in callous disregard of the wretched state to which mine workers are reduced. The new President also formally announced that the policy of his Government is to enable the Bolivian people to regain the free exercise of their rights.

Victor Estensorro, the leader of the present revolution, was born at Tarija in 1907. A lawyer by profession, he first served in the Finance Department, and in 1939 he was appointed President of the Mining Bank. He then filled the office of Vice-President of the Lower House in 1940-41. In his political leanings, he is pronouncedly anti-American. In view of the fact that in the Bolivian Cabinet the portfolio of Finance is held to be the most important, his assumption of this particular portfolio is worthy of special attention.

Formed in 1940

The Bolivian National Revolutionary Party was formed in 1940 when Enrique Penaranda was elected President with the support of the Leftist elements, and its Presidency has been held by Victor Estensorro. Estensorro once declared that the National Revolutionary Party is a staunch believer in nationalism. His avowed object has always been to awaken the nation and emancipate it from the servile spirit of feudalism.

El Siglo, a Communist organ in Chile, commenting on the recent Bolivian revolution, described it as a manifestation of discontent with Pan-Americanism, thereby denouncing by implication the policy of the American Government. The Pampero, an Argentine journal, in its issue for December 20, stressed the nationalistic nature of the Bolivian revolution, saying that it is of the same character as the revolution which took place in Argentina on June 4.

On the other hand, the American State Department evidently received a fairly violent shock from the Bolivian revolution. On December 23, Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, stated that "the question of recognizing the new Bolivian regime is intimately associated with the question of whether unfriendly outside influence was exerted in the overthrow of President Penaranda." This shows that the Washington Government is attempting to make use of the question of recognition in order to force cooperation with America on the new Bolivian Government. At any rate, America's policy toward Latin America has shown unmistakable signs of bankruptcy in Bolivia. It is fully expected that in all Latin American countries the tendency will go on growing to claim racial and national independence from outside pressure and intervention.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

This by his grace, hath God
revealed to me:—

Whatever I do is to be to his
service,
Whatever I say is to be to his
praise,
Whatever I hear is to be a reminder of him,
Whatever I eat or drink, I must
eat or drink in a remembrance
of him:

In passion only must I know,
Delight in him,
The vision of his beauty:

That vision fills my heart,
No room is left for stern austerities,
No room for dark, diseased imaginings:

My mind is fixed in thought of
him,

Whate'er I do, I see, touch, taste,
hear him:

In him I live, and move;

This, this alone,
Is life and bliss:
This, this alone,
Is all the burden of my song.

Fruits of Wisdom

God gives sleep to the bad, in order that the good may be undisturbed.—Saadi

* * *

He who merely knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them.—Confucius.

* * *

Policy goes beyond strength, and contrivance before action; hence it is that direction is left to the commander, and execution to the soldier, who is not to ask Why? but to do what he is commanded.—Xenophon.